

1. (original): A method of dyeing or printing synthetic polyamide fibre materials, wherein
(a) the fibre material is dyed or printed with at least one reactive dye, and
(b) the dyed or printed fibre material is subjected to after-treatment with a reducing agent, the fibre material not being treated with polycondensable or polymerisable compounds for fixing the dye on the fibre, and
wherein blend fibres of polyester and polyamide are excluded.

2. (original): A method according to claim 1, wherein
there is used at least one reactive dye of formula

A-(Z)_k (1)

wherein

A is the radical of a monoazo, disazo, polyazo, metal complex azo, anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, formazan or dioxazine dye,

Z independently denotes k fibre-reactive substituents, which may be identical or different from one another, selected from the group of the vinylsulfonyl, acryloyl and heterocyclic series, and k is a number 1, 2 or 3.

3. (original): A method according to claim 2, wherein

Z is -SO₂-CH=CH₂ or -SO₂-CH₂-CH₂-U, wherein U is a leaving group, -CO-CH(Hal)-CH₂(Hal) or -CO-C(Hal)=CH₂, wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine, or a halotriazine radical, wherein the halogen is fluorine or chlorine.

4. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 2, wherein there is used,
as reactive dye of formula (1), a reactive dye of formula



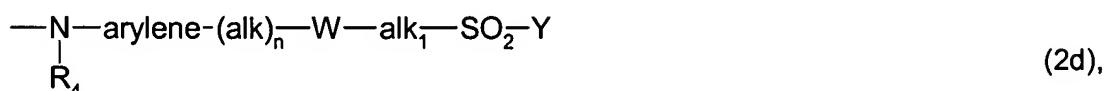
wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or unsubstituted or substituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

X is halogen,

A is the radical of a monoazo, disazo, polyazo, metal complex azo, anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, formazan or dioxazine dye, and

V is a non-fibre-reactive substituent or is a fibre-reactive substituent of formula



wherein

R_2 is hydrogen or unsubstituted or substituted C_1 - C_4 alkyl or a radical $\begin{array}{c} R_3 \\ | \\ -alk-SO_2-Y \end{array}$ wherein R_3

is as defined below;

R_3 is hydrogen, hydroxy, sulfo, sulfato, carboxy, cyano, halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_4 alkanoyloxy, carbamoyl or a group $-SO_2-Y$,

R_4 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl,
alk and alk_1 are each independently of the other linear or branched C_1 - C_6 alkylene,
arylene is a phenylene or naphthylene radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by sulfo, carboxy,
hydroxy, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy or by halogen,
 Y is vinyl or a radical $-CH_2-CH_2-U$ and U is a leaving group,
 Y_1 is a group $-CH(Hal)-CH_2(Hal)$ or $-C(Hal)=CH_2$ wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine,
 W is a group $-SO_2-NR_4-$, $-CONR_4-$ or $-NR_4CO-$ wherein R_4 is as defined above,
 Q is a radical $-O-$ or $-NR_4-$ wherein R_4 is as defined above, and
 n is a number 0 or 1.

5. (original): A method according to claim 4, wherein

R_1 is hydrogen.

6. (currently amended): A method according to ~~either claim 4 or claim 5~~, wherein

X is chlorine.

7. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 4 to 6~~ claim 4, wherein

V is a fibre-reactive substituent of formula (2a), (2b), (2c), (2d), (2e) or (2f) wherein R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , alk,
 alk_1 , arylene, Y , Y_1 , W , Q and n are as defined in claim 4.

8. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 7~~ claim 1, wherein

hydrosulfite is used as reducing agent.

9. (currently amended): A method according to ~~any one of claims 1 to 8~~ claim 1, wherein

the after-treatment is carried out at a pH of from 7 to 12 and at a temperature of from 30 to 100°C.